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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

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The Liederkranz Society

The Spanish Mission—Letter from Mr. Fogg.

McFarland Shooting

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gation.
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Advertisements. The Spaniards claim to have obtained a great victory over the Cuban revolutionists at Mayari, in the Eastern Department, which was to be the seat of the Provisional Government, and to have captured the town. The Spanish accounts, if not altogether untrue, are probably a gross exaggeration, which will be considerably modified by later advices.

On the 1st of March, Mr. Gladstone, in a brilliant speech, lasting fully four hours, laid before the Parliament his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. We give a full abstract of this speech on another page. Even the leading papers of the Opposition acknowledge the skill of expression and lucidity of exposition which characterized this masterly speech.

The patriots of Cuba have greatly strengthened their claims to our sympathy, by having at length resolved to abolish Slavery immediately and unconditionally. Some weeks ago a manifesto of Gen. Cepedes proclaimed the freedom of slaves. This manifesto has now been confirmed by a Revolutionary Assembly held in the Central Department, which not only decrees the immediate and unconditional abolition of Blavery, but provides that the former slaves shall have the same rights as whites.

Once more we have from Washington the old story that certain localities are absorbing too many of the offices. This time it is against the reappointment of Mr. Motley to a firstclass mission that the "shricks of locality"; are raised. Our confidence in Gen. Grant's sturdy common sense is so strong that we look confidently to him to disregard such appeals. Let us have the best men for the offices, no matter in what corner of the country they live. They are all citizens of the Republic, faithful to its institutions, and that is enough for us.

Mr. Johnson, after his conferences with the other great Defender of Constitutional Liberty who came from Europe to Baltimore to consult with him about the dangers of the Country, and

fighting traitors at the other end of the line. How long must we yet wait for the music of BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth his voice? We languish for Johnson on the stump.

> Mr. Blaine, we believe, was chosen Speaker of the House on the 4th instant. This is the 15th; and his Committees are still unannounced. The reason is said to be his inability to place certain Members to their own satisfaction. There is a fable of Æsop concerning a traveler who, listening to criticisms from one side and from the other, tried riding his donkey; then leading him; and at last carrying him; and, still unsuccessful in pleasing everybody, he, according to our hazy recollection, remounted his beast. and resolved to "go it" thereafter on his own hook. We respectfully commend the moral to the new Speaker.

The nomination of Gen. Butterfield for U.S. Minister to Spain, vice Jno. P. Hale, to be recalled, is announced as almost certain to go in on Monday. The opinion expressed in some quarters that the removal of Mr. Hale's supposed enemy, the Secretary of his Legation, insured, in spite of The Tribune's warning, the retention of Mr. Hale himself, is thus to be shown unfounded. Among the reported nominations are Col. Rublée of Wisconsin for Minister to Switzerland, vice George Harrington, to be recalled, and Gen. Sickles for Minister to Mexico. We are also promised the appointment of Col. Parker, the Indian Chief on Gen. Grant's late staff, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and we can very well understand why this should alarm the rings that have preyed upon that bureau.

Gen. Grant is treating the Democrats badly. Here they were sure at last of trouble between him and "the politicians," and almost beside themselves with delight at the prospect. Was not Grant going to appoint the thousands of officers through all the Congressional Dis-Borrs, Fancy Goods, and Fine Warches.

No. 580 Broadway.

Tricts of the Country, without consulting a press, Fancy Goods, and Fine Warches. single Congressman? What could be a jollier prospect of a more delightful But now comes the announcement that he means to be governed almost entirely by the recommendations of his Heads of Departments, whom he holds responsible for the wisdom of their selections, and with whom Congressmen can exert whatever influence they possess. Did ever things go more at cross purposes with a poor party in want of comfort?

> Believing the Tenure-of-Civil-Offices bill a wise enactment, within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and warranted, not alone by the wickedness and folly of the late Administration, but by the general balance of the Government, we have not hitherto favored its total repeal, although we have constantly recognized its need of important modifications and amendments. We now hear from Washington the report that, as the easiest way to dispose of it, the Senate is likely to pass a resolution indefinitely suspending its operation. To this there can be no objection on the score of hampering the President; and as it promises greater freedom in securing needed changes after the approaching adjournment of Congress, and an opportunity for greater deliberation in making them, the suspension seems pretty certain to be accepted as the solution of the question.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A STATESMAN. The graceful and wise little speech made the other day by Mr. John C. Breckinridge, on the occasion of his return, after a four years' exile, to his old home, suggests the work for which

was scarcely less conspicuous, and who returns to resume the duties of loyal and faithful citizenship at an age when most men are only reaching the full maturity of their powers. The grandson of Thomas Jefferson's Attorney-General, and of one of the earliest United States Senators from Kentucky, he inherited devotion to the public service with his name, and learned the love of the Union with the lessons of his childhood. At twenty-five he was Major of a Kentucky regiment in the war with Mexico; at twentysix, he was counsel for Gen. Pillow, in the remarkable difficulties in which that officer was involved; at twenty-eight, he was a member of the lower House in the Kentucky Legislature; at thirty, he was a representative in Congress, having defeated in the canvass so thirty-two, he was again returned to Congress after an exciting contest, in which he defeated Gov. Robert Letcher; at thirty-four he was Vice-President of the United States, and at thirty-seven he was the nomince of one wing of the dominant party for the Presidency. The youngest and most favored man in the country who had ever run such a round of official honors up to the very verge of the highest preferment, he chose, in 1861, to link his fortunes with the section that had so carnestly supported him for the Presidency, and entered the Confederate service. At thirty-eight, the man who thirteen years before had served the Government as a soldier on a foreign soil, was a Major-General in the armies that strove to break up the Government, and at forty-two he was the Secretary of War of the insurgent Confederacy. Then followed a dreary four years of exile, and now, in his forty-ninth year-just at the age when such men are entering upon the full and ripe maturity of their powers-vigorous, and yet capable of a lifetime's work-this soldier of the Mexican war, Congressman, Vice-President, goes back to his

native State. What shall he do to make return for past honors-what to make amends for past errors? He goes to a State that idolizes him, and finds her, badly preëminent among all the sisterhood, brooding over the ashes of the Rebellion, and seeking to nurse their smoldering heat into another flame. She still cherishes hopes of payment for property in human beings, if not of an actual reconversion of them into property. She still denies equality before the law to a large class of her citizens. She still licenses any white ruffian to outrage or murder a negro's wife before his eyes, and refuses to take the negro's testimony against the criminal. To every step in the Nation's progress toward freedom, harmony, and peace, she opposes her utmost resistance. In every possible way, and with an amazing pertinacity, she cherishes, in the midst of the new life of the Republic, the spirit of the slavehunts, the civilization of the dark ages. Throughout the whole limits of the late

ing around to the other side of the circle and from his earliest entrance on political life, he is now far more popular than ever. Heretofore he has been the leader of a party in the State; now he may be, if he chooses, the leader of the State. We hear and believe that Mr. Breckinridge

comes back animated only by hopes of union, prosperity, and Peace; that he earnestly desires the acceptance, in good faith, of the results of the war as final, the cessatior of strife, the growth of fraternal feelings, the dismissal of old subjects of dispute, and a nev political departure; that he frowns upon every expression of a desire to renew the struggle for the Lost Cause, and that for himself he looks for no future save in the growing greatness of the Nation he once sought to destroy. That Nation has freely pardoned him all lis errors. Will he not, in return, use his influence in her behalf among these disaffected Kertuckians, who almost worship him, and are sure to follow with enthusiasm wherever he may lead the way? His first appearance in Congress was as the eulogist of Henry Clay. Will he not now emulate that great man's fane, take up his mantle, and plead, with an eloquence not unworthy audiences that still remember the silver-tongued Harry of the West, for reconciliation, and harmony, and Union and Peace ? We want to see it acknowledged in Kentucky that loyalty to the Union was not a erime, nor even a cause for political disabilities or social ostracism. We want to see the spirit of Rebel lawlessness laid. We want to see the efforts to retain, in the guise of apprenticeship or otherwise, some of the worst features of the system of Slavery, abandened. We want to see the binding effect of the Civil Rights bill frankly and manfully accepted. We want to see negro testimony admitted in the Courts, not as better than a white man's, but precisely like a white man's, for whatever the circumstances and the previous character of the witness may show it to be worth. Above all, we want to see the old spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union once more the characteristic of this Commonwealth of glorious memories. Mr. Breckinridge, more than any other citizen, more almost than all her other prominent citizens, can help to bring back his native State to the fidelity of her better days. He is himself the best judge as to the mode in which his influence shall be exerted. "Sager now than in his fortunes," he may well be trusted for that. What the Country has a right to expect of him is that in some way, and at the fitting time, he will make this influence felt.

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION.

Public attention has been repeatedly called in this country, as well as in Europe, to the perverted taste of playgoers. The pruriency of theatrical exhibitions, especially in the form of nearly nude female performers, has been most properly reprobated in the pages of The TRIBUNE, as well as in the manifesto of the Lord Chamberlain, who is by law the licenser and censor of theaters in England; but there is a consideration which has been overlooked in the [reprobation, and should be fairly weighed in apportioning the blame to the public. And this is the amount of amusement provided for the necessities or requirements of the day: Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Booth, and Mr. Wallack, may be properly cited as an illustration of this rule, and its adaptation to the wants of the playgoers. The first of these gentlemen, without in any way pandering to the bad taste and worse passions of mankind, produced the "Winter's Tale" at the Country looks to this gentleman, and which, a minor theater of London, in a style as we hopefully trust, it may yet receive at his and with a magnificence that left nothing to be desired. Purity and correctness of Here is a man whose career in the service of detail-every modern appliance of scientific the Government was exceptionally successful and artistic excellence was freely lavished on and brilliant, whose career in warfare upon it | the stage; and the result was an unprecedented measure of public favor. The two latter gentlemen, Mr. Booth especially, deserve commendation for conducting their establishments on the same principle, and certainly with the same success. It is true, as in the time of Hamlet, the player's aim is "to hold, as it were, the mirror up to Nature." The age only alters the conditions. This present generation has a natural inclination for all that is sensational and attractive to the senses. We are not one whit the less susceptible of the emotions of the finer chords of nature in us. Even the |most vulgar audience is just as much moved now as ever it was by the successful trial of virtue. The discomfiture of vice, however triumphant, and the sentiments of ennobling character which fall from the player's lips, are readily applauded by the galleries of every theater in every country. popular a Kentuckian as Leslie Combs; at But no one can read the novels of the day, or be conversant with literature, without being aware of the tendency of the public for startling effects. We are moved more by our senses. If, therefore, as we believe to be the case, one of the readiest means of moving the public mind is through the Drama, those who truly understand its true objects should accommo date it to the prevailing fancy. The mind is easily habituated to the scenes it witnesses. The Spanish ladies look with pleasure on scenes in the bull-ring which excite only horror in the breasts of others, and smie with simple incredulity at the demoralizing tendency of such exhibitions when urged on them by strangers. So the true interest of the jurveyors of public amusement is to elevate the public taste by exhibitions of true art, sustained by the best and newest specimens of musc and painting, which should satisfy the severest as well as the simplest taste. Experience has shown that the most popular is the lighest style of musical entertainment. Musaid and Jullien made the most of their palpable hits in familiarizing Mozart and Mendelssohn to the shilling audiences which crowded their concerts. The public is always willing to pay well for a good thing. But the good thing must be dressed and served to suit the taste of the day, which is, as we have before said, sensational. And, if the plays of Shakespeare are put on the stage with all the adjuncts which characterize the other popular exhibitions which draw thousands to such spectacles as the Forty Thieves or the Genevieve de Brabant, minus the indecency implied, as in the French Theater, or broadly suggested, as in the figures and postures of the fair dancers at Niblo's and elsewhere, the natural result is a popularity such as Mr. Booth and such artists as he most deservedly command. Mankind is never wholly bad. There are always strings which pull the mind aright, if the hand that moves them knows its cunning. It is because proprietors presuppose a severity of taste which does not

just written a sensible letter to The New-Orleans Times, for which a great many deluded this story of Gen. Webb's, if credited, would people ought to feel much obliged to him. It make him. We feel very sure that he has but is in reference to the unfortunate mania pre- to speak, and the tissue of discrediting cirvailing among our countrymen for hunting up fortunes to which they imagine themselves entitled in England. In the course of his practice at the English bar, Mr. Benjamin says that he has received hundreds of letters from his countrymen, inquiring about English estates supposed to be awaiting the appearance of American heirs. In every instance, the expectations of these persons have proved to be delusive, and the statements from which they arose to be the fictions of swindlers. Mr. Benjamin mentions particularly the case of a Gloucester banker named James Wood, whose estate, valued at £800,000, after long litigation, was finally settled in 1847. Yet, says Mr. Benjamin, "not letter thereon to The Mail (Montgomery). Mr. 'a month passes without my receiving one "or more letters from persons who are approached by some pretended agent of some imaginary great firm of London solicitors engaged in seeking for the heirs of the great intestate banker. James Wood, whose fortune, amounting to ten millions sterling, is lying in the Bank of England awaiting a claim-" ant." There are three facts which Americans who imagine themselves heirs to English estates would do well to remember. First: Estates in England devolve upon the eldest son alone, and are not divided among all the children; this debars the large class of claimants who suppose themselves entitled to inherit the supposed shares of younger brothers. Second: An alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will. Third: An alien cannot take real estate in England, even when it is left him by will.

SHERIDAN-LOUISIANA.

The World says THE TRIBUNE "gloats over "the reappointment of Sheridan as master of "the Whites of Louisiana." The expression is not happy, but we certainly do rejoice in the back into power; but, in or out of power, he conviction that the next Election in Louisiana will show a different result from the last, to some features of which we invite the attention of The World. Here are the figures:

		-VOTE FOR PRES'T-
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		0 1,213
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419	1,318	1 1,525
	321	2 934
		1 473
		0 4.787
	664	1 1,416
	246	0 958
Br. W. 475		0 656
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40.00	10.001	10 00 010
	-Ragistrian White. - 850 - 472 - 777 - 491 - 1,363 - 620 - 410 - 419 - 459 - 270 - 2,031 - 985 - 505 - 519	White. Black. 850 955 472 1,998 777 2,957 491 20 1,363 1,682 620 1,700 410 606 419 1,318 459 321 270 679 2,031 3,102 985 664 595 246

Total, 14 Co's....10,261....16,821 19....22,840 The World knows, as thoroughly as we do, that (to say nothing of those of White Republicans) the Blacks of these Counties voted for Seymour or refrained from voting at all, under coercion, and that the Electoral Vote of the State was secured to Seymour and Blair by terrorism and constraint. We hope henceforth to have elections in Louisiana and in Georgia, as in all other States, decided by the free choice of the legal voters; we hope to see every one free to speak and write and vote as he deems best; and this is why we rejoice that Phil. Sheridan is going back to New-Orleans. His advent is the restoration of Liberty, guaranteed by Law and upheld by Power. Of course, The World-which would perpetuate the sway of violence and bloodshed-of the few over the many-does not like it. Happily,

THE CASE OF GEN. LONGSTREET. To the Editor of The Tribune.

"it's of no consequence."

SIR: If the appointment to office of Gen. when defeated, "accepting the situation," what reward when defeated, "accepting the statutor," is due those Southern loyalists who fought in the Union army, and have since the war been champions of Republican principles! I advocate "Universal Amnesty," unanied by appointment to office. Am I right of Yours, &c., Jos. A. Blain, No. 33 Wall st.

The Tribune's Answer. We heartily approve the nomination of Gen. Longstreet by our new President as an indication that men are not to be forever excluded from office because they were engaged in the late Rebellion. That is all the significance there is in this nomination-all that makes it important. We do not know that Gen. Longstreet wants or will accept the office, and are quite sure that he never sought it. Yet it seems to us highly desirable that Southern men who are now Unionists, and acting heartily with the party which elected Gen. Grant to the Presidency, should not be told by that party that they can never hold office, because they were once Rebels. It seems to us that to ostracise our friends because they were formerly our

foes would be equally ungenerous and unwise. As to those "Southern loyalists, who fought," &c., we presume they will receive at least nine teen out of every twenty offices that there are to be given in the South; and we think this ought to satisfy them. To insist that they shall have the last crumb, is virtually to say that we will receive no accessions to our party from those who were ever Rebels; for men cannot with reason be expected to join a party which gives them notice that no degree of ability, integrity or efficiency, on their part can entitle them to its confidence or its honors. It was a wise maxim of the old Greeks that you should always treat your enemy so as to make it easy for him to become your friend. We do not think Mr. Blair and those who think with him have improved upon this. [Ed.

The New-York Times has so long enjoyed the favor and confidence of Gov. Seward, with whom its Editor has maintained intimate personal relations, that the appearance in its editorial columns of so severe and damaging an attack on our late Secretary of State as that made on the authority of Gen. Webb must have excited very general and profound amazement. That Gen. Webb should have merely claimed for himself, to the exclusion of Secretary Seward and Minister Bigelow, the entire credit of inducing Napoleon III. to withdraw his troops from Mexico and leave Maximilian to his fate, need not much astound those who are familiar with Gen. W.'s idiosyncracies; but the statement of The Times goes far beyond this. It avers that Gov. Seward kept guiet until Gen. Webb had definitely arranged with Louis Napoleon the withdrawal aforesaid, and thereupon commenced forthwith to bully the French Emperor so as to give the world the false impression that he (Gov. S.) was driving the French out of Mexico, when in fact Gen. Webb had already secured their withdrawal!

We decidedly question the truth of this statement. We hold Gov. S. incapable of so exist, and are careless of effects, more often are parsimonious in the outlay necessary for despicable a clutch for honors wholly undethe suitable production of the best efforts of served. We have differed with the late Secredramatists, that what is called the Legitimate tary of State, and expect never more to be on

good deal larger man, in our estimation, than cumstances, so elaborately woven by his Minister to Brazil, will be utterly dissipated.

Does or does not The Times agree in this conviction? May we not hear from it explicitly on this point? Is it content to stand before the country the virtual impeacher of Gov. Seward's personal honor?

Mr. George H. Pendleton, who did not run against Gen. Grant for President last year, (but who could not well have made a worse poll than Seymour did,) was recently visited by an Alabama friend, with whom he freely discussed the situation, and his friend wrote a gushing Pendleton avowed himself opposed to any annexations of territory while the Republicans were in power, but thought they would be nice if the Democrats were uppermost. He assured his Rebel friend that the wheel must soon revolve: all that was needed was patience. After speaking of the present pro-Rebel ascendency in Mississippi, Maryland, &c., he continued:

"The result in your State will be like that in the States "The result in your State will be like that in the States which I have mentioned, if your conservative people will stand united and patiently bide your time. I feel assured that free government in Alabama will not prove a failure so long as you have such leaders as Fitzpatrick, Clanton, Winston, Forsyth, Houston and others, whom I could not name. One thing must be kept in mind, however, if you would not introduce an element of discord into your ranks, make no promises to the negro. If you make him promises, you will be in honor bound to keep faith with him. Keep aloof from that entangling alliance. The questions before you demand no pledges from you to the negro race. Do not be impatient if the return to a White man's government should be delayed longer than you expect. A few years are nothing in the life of a government."

-If the Copperheads will all act as frankly and fairly as Mr. Pendleton recommends, our political complications will soon be cleared up. Mr. P. never forgets that he is a gentleman, and that honesty is an element of chivalry. We do not think him calculated to lead his party will never disgrace it.

The latest plan for disposing of the "surplus population" of New-York is one devised by a correspondent, who proposes that the Common Council shall acquire, by gift or purchase from the General Government, a large tract of land in the far West, and there found a colony to which shall be transported all the petty criminals, drunkards, loafers, out-and-out paupers, and maurais sujets generally of the metropolis, regular jail-birds only excepted. This might possibly be a relief to New-York (though we shudder to think of the taxation it would entail)-but what a charming colony it would make! Our correspondent's idea is to remove the idle and vicious from corrupting associations. Can he not see that he does exactly the reverse by massing them together? A more effectual way of ridding the city of its drones and a way quite as just to the drones themselves-would be to tie them neck and heels and throw them all into the East River.

Since the Street Commissioner has set about removing booths from the public squares and obstructive signs from the sidewalks, the City has put on a new aspect. There are some parts of our thoroughfares-for example, the space in front of our office, and the open square at the lower end of the City Hall Park-which are scarcely to be recognized in their improved appearance. The reform was a most necessary one, and we trust it will be rigorously continued. There is a fierce outery already from the hundreds who imagine they have acquired a prescriptive right to lumber up the public ways for their own profit or convenience, but the Commissioner had better stop his ears and keep bravely at work. Our streets are crowded Longstreet is the reward for having been a traitor, and, enough in their best condition. Let us have all the elbow-room we can possibly get.

> We have all manner of reports from Washington concerning applicants for office-lists of candidates for this and that lucrative postannouncements that certain "slates" have have been broken, that certain others are forming, that this man has the best show now, and that the other man had the best show two days ago. All this is interesting, but not exactly official. Not caring to repeat the rumors here, so long as we can do nothing more, we refer readers to the telegraphic dispatches.

Mr. V. B. Denslow concluded the free course of lectures on Social and Political Science, at the Cooper Institute, last Saturday evening, with a carefully-prepared argument in favor of the theories on Resumption which he has already advocated in a communication over his own signature in our columns.

Whoever wants to see the spirit of the Georgians who hesitate over the Constitutional Amendment and scheme for restorotion to political rights without accepting the results of the war, may find it in the shocking story of the latest Ku-Klux murder there, the details of which are given in our special dispatch.

POLITICAL.

Edwin D. Alvord of Bolton, is the Republican andidate for Senator in the XXIst District of Con

Samuel A. Jones, Democrat, has been elected resident of the village of Lyons, Wayne County, by 121about the usual Democratic majority.

The half dozen, more or less, bolters of the Virginia Republican Convention, recently held at Petersourg, have called another Convention, to meet at Rich and on the 15th of April next.

The Republicans of Nashua, N. H., at the re-

cent charter election, made a pretty clean sweep of the city, electing J. D. Ottarson Mayor by 283 majority, and carrying six of the eight wards for Aldermen, &c. We see it stated that Dan. Voorhees has abented himself from his duties in Congress and gone to indiana to perambulate the State and to orate in behalf

of the 59 absconding Democrats of the Legislature. Could n't Dan be induced to resign also? Two hundred and twenty-one towns in New-Hampshire give for Governor-Stearns, Republican, 35,474; Bedel, Democrat, 31.413; majority for Stearns, 4,061. The eleven small town to be heard from gave last year for Harriman, Republican, 269; Sinclair, Democrat, 518. These towns will no doubt reduce Mr. Stearns's majority

of about 1,300. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate. Bepublicans 201 131 Republican majority 6 The Republican majority in the Senate last year was 6,

the same as now, and in the House 56-a gain of 14 mem-

to about 3,800. That will do very well, as it shows a gain

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD-MARINE DISASTERS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 .- Four and a half miles of the track of the Central Pacific Railroad were

laid on the 10th of February; it was expected five miles would be laid the next day.

An English bark, supposed to have been the John Bright, laden with lumber, from Port Townsend for a South American port, was wrecked on Nootka Sound, on the 4th of February. The vessel is a total loss. All on the instant necessity of their hastening to the rescue, has gone back to Washington for a fresh start. We must admit that we had hoped better things of him. We trusted, before this, to have heard his eloquent voice ringing from railroad depot to railroad depot to railroad depot to railroad depot to railroad depot as he thrilled the people with the illustrations of his swing-

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN DENIES THAT HE IS A POLITICIAN.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, March 12, 1869. To the Editor of The Tribune. "Hamilton and JoTerson were politicians; so were Callender and Frenceau. Henry Clar and John C. Calheun were politicians; so were, and are, Capt. Rynders and George Francis Train."

Six: You have called me many names in your time."

but this is the unkindest of all. After the Cassins M Clay debate, you called me "Charlatan" and "Mountebank;" while in a British Bastile, on " Ass and a Lunatic;" but this is the first time you have passed the insult direct by calling [me a " Politician !" What have I done that you should say this thing ! Did I not refuse to ax-grind for Senatorship in Nebraska or Congressman in New-York † Did I ever ask or accept public office † Have I ever had my hand in the Public Treasury! Have I not always been identified with the people! If I have an ax to grind, it is nothing less than the Presidency; and I strike for that to take the contest out of the hands of caucuses, conventions, and politicians. Our Electoral College is a sham. The changing of 30,600 votes would have defeated Grant, although his majority was 300,600. To-night, I deliver, at Charlestown, my 47th lecture, and am engaged 53 nights ahead. One hundred lectures in 100 nights, never speaking less than two hours, and sometimes three. At the Cooper Institute, Jan. 5, I spoke four hours. Could a politician do that! Such is the remarkable enterprise of the Boston press, they have never mentioned my crusade here. New-England sleeps upon an earthquake and I am stirring up the fires, talking Henry C. Carvism to the people, passing resolutions like this: Resolved, That selling England whole strus for a sizpence and buying back the toils for a shilling is played out. Every night I talk to Celtic regiments. No other lecturer can reach this Irish army. I preach Father Matthewism and Educated Suffrage, to the cry of down with the English Ring and up with American Industry. Why, then, should you call me a politician, and mix me up with Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Clay to Geo. Francis Train.

[We most respectfully ask Mr. Train's par-Have I ever had my hand in the Public Treasury ! Have

thereby to illustrate the wide range of meanings popularly given to the term-nothing more. As one who gives much time and thought to political questions, and endeavors to influence the opinion thereon of others, he is a politician. But there is another sense in which he is not a politician-that is, the sense in which Hamilton and Jefferson, Clay and Calhoun, were politicians; and he is entirely right in disclaiming the character. Let all bear in mind, therefore, that in the sense that Hamilton and Clay were politicians, Mr. Train is not a politician, and that we disclaim any intent to represent him as that sort of politician. Ed. Trib.]

(We most respectfully ask Mr. Train's par-

don. We called him a politician, meaning

THE NEW-WINDSOR BANK ROBBERY. RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN YOUNG.

was entered by burglars, and robbed of \$125,000 worth of

On the night of the 23d of January last the New-Windsor Bank of New-Windsor, Carroll County, Md.,

United States bonds, Southern State and railroad securi ties, and Maryland county and State funds. Information of the affair was telegraphed to this and other cities, and the fact that a reward of 25 per cent was offered for the recovery of certain of the negotiable Bonds. Of course, all the detectives were on the qui rire, and search was made for the thieves and the plunder. Nothing was was learned of the robbers until about three weeks ago, when Capt. John S. Young, commanding the detective force of this city, received information through a private source that two men, who had a short time before hired a room in the vicinity of Exchange place and Broad-st., were offering United States bonds at private sale at a price below their market value. There suld be no question but that the bonds had been obtained in some dishonest manner. How to get at the bends, however, was the question. The man who was endeavoring to sell them was only intrusted with one or two at a time, and should be be taken into custody, as a matter of course his confederate would make off with the remainder. Finally, Capt. Young bit upon the following plan: He hired an office in the vicinity of the one occupied by the thieves, placed in it some furniture, and in the desk a quantity of counterfeit money. A trustworthy man was placed in charge, and negotiations were commenced. So well conducted were they that, in a comparatively short space of time, the bargain was concluded, and on a certain day the bonds were to be delivered to the man (whose name is withheld as he is not a member of the detective force). withheld as he is not a member of the detective force). At the hour named, Capt. Young, who, in the meantime, had told Detective James Irving that it was more than probable that he might need his services, accompanied by that officer, proceeded down town to the becality named. On the way down Isaac Edaali, an acquaintance of Capt. Young, who has been on many occasions employed by the latter, was mut, and invited to accompany them, which he consented to do. The thieves were completely surprised, Detective Irving leaping through a window and seizing the arm of one of the men, who had drawn a pixol. The door was at the same moment dashed in by Capt. Young and Edsall, and, after a brief struggle, the men were secured. The plan had succeeded to perfection. In the possession of the men were found \$99,500 worth of negatiable bonds. The thieves were taken to Police Head quariers, locked up, and in a day or two afterpossession of the men were found \$97,500 worth of negotiable bonds. The thieves were taken to Police Headquarters, locked up, and in a day or two afterward sent on to Carroll County, the bonds were restored to the bank officers, and as a reward Capt.
Young received the sum of \$16,000. A portion of
this was given by Capt. Young to persons
who had aided him in working up the case. Capt. Young
says he had promised Irving \$100. without knowing really
what the case would prove to be, but on ascertaining the
extent of the reward, offered him \$500. This the latter refused, declaring that he was entitled to more of the reward. Capt. Young replied that as Irving had not lad
anything to do with working up the case. \$500
was certainly a fair price for about two hours'
work. Irving still declined to receive the amount,
and the matter was referred to the Board of Police Commissioners. Capt. Young declared positively that he
would not give up any more of the reward; that he had
individually worked up the case, and had merely called
on Irving to aid him in securing the men after the plot
was ripe for execution. He argued that he could easily
have called to his assistance two or three officers from
the neighboring police-station, who would have answered
his netrose full as well. the neighboring police-station, who would have answered his purpose full as well. On Saturday, the Police Commissioners reached their

on Saturday, the Police Commissioners reached their final decision, which was that Capt. Young should turn over to them all moneys received by him since Jan. I. This Capt. Young refuses to do, and has accordingly made out his resignation, and will to-day hand it in to the Police Commissioners. It will undoubtedly be accepted. Capt. Young has for several years pass been at the head of the detective force of the Metropolitan Police, and has worked up many important cases, prominent among which are the celebrated Lord Bond Robbery, the Royal Insurance Bond Robbery, and many others of equal importance. His greatest feat, however, was the capture of the Robel hotel-burners, Beale and Kennedy, who were afterward hung on Governor's Island. He was a good officer, and the Department will find it difficult to replace him.

OBITUARY.

MRS. LYDIA BEECHER. Mrs. Lydia Beecher, relict of Dr. Lyman

Beecher, well known as a lady of great ability and usefulness, died at her residence. No. 57 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, of an attack of influenza, succeeded by coagestion of the lungs, after a few days' illuess. The iagestion of the lungs, after a few days' filzess. The lamented lady, whose maiden name was Beals, was born in
Boston, Mass. She was first married to Capt, Joseph
Jackson of that city, and some years after his death became the wife of Dr. Beecher, sharing with him a large
portion of those labors which have made his name everyportion of those labors which have made his name everywhere revered. Mrs. Beecher's powers of mind were unimpared to the last hour of her life, and her death was a
quiet falling asleep. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will
conduct the funeral services at Plymouth Church this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, after which the remains will be
taken to Mount Auburn Cemetary, in the vicinity of Boston, and deposited in the vault by the side of her
daughter. JAMES GUTHRIE.

The Hon. James Guthrie, late United States Senator from Kentucky, and one of the oldest statesmen in this country, died at his residence in Louisville on Satin this country, died at his residence in Louisvine our day. Mr. Guthrie was born near Bardstown in Nelson Connty, Ky., December 5, 1792. He was educated at the Bardstown Academy, and after spending some years of his life is a trader to New-Orleans, he studied law, and some time afterward entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville. At this early period the internal trade of the South-West was dependent upon the fist-boats of the Mississippi, and it was as an owner of these that he conducted his business doring the few years that he was engaged in mercanite pursuits. In 1820 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in the county in which he lived, but it was after his settlement in Louisville that he was most successful as a lawyer. Mr. Guthrie early entered earnestly into politics, and owing to a misunderstanding growing out of some political differences he was shot by an an opponent in the first years of his party warfare, the wound prostrating him so that he was confined to his bed for three years. Fou men had a riper legislative experience than Mr. Guthrie He was for 15 years a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and during six years of that time he was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, in which body he not only gained prominence as a presiding officer, but was distinguished as an able and ready docater. He was Secretary of the Treasury under the Administration of President Pierce from 1835 to 1857. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Charleston Convention for the Presidency, and he was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1864. Mr. Guthrie was elected to the United States Senate in 1865, and took his seat in that body, but in February, 1868, he was compelled to resign owing to his failing health. During the war he was steaffastly loyal, and was especially active in preventing Kentucky from joining the Confederacy. The last political body of which he was a member was the "Arm-in-Arm Convention" held at Philadelphia in 1868. urday. Mr. Guthrie was born near Bardstown in Nelson County, Ky., December 5, 1722. He was educated at the Bardstown Academy, and after spending some years of his life as a trader to New-Orleans, he studied law, and

The editorial profession will be well represented in the next New-Hampshire House of Representatives by Col. Henry O. Kent of The Coos Republican, Frank W. Miller of The Fortsmouth Chronicie, A. J. Hoyt of The Exeler News Letter, and George Wadleigh, formerly of The Dover Enquirer.